



JejuMUN X

Background Guide

Disarmament & International Security Committee

1 | Mitigating the Proliferation of Chemical Weapons

SDG: 15. Life on Land, 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

Authored by Geonwoo (Geoff) Kim & Edward Kim

November 24th–25th, 2023

Last updated on September 3rd, 2023

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Committee Introduction	3
Agenda Introduction	4
Letter from the Chairs	5
Key Terms	6
Historical Background	9
Current State of Affairs	9
Stances of Parties	10
Possible Solutions	15
Questions to Consider	17
Bibliography	18

Committee Introduction

The DISEC works and deals with the issues that are correlated to the challenges in terms of disarmament, global security and threats to international peace. The main reason for the existence of DISEC in the General Assembly is to form " General principles of cooperation in terms of the maintenance of international peace and security, which also contains the principles of governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments.

Additionally, the DISEC has given "recommendations about such principles to the Members or the Security Council." Even though the DISEC is unable to proceed with a direct contribution or advice in the Security Council's decision-making process, the UN character expresses that the DISEC can suggest specific topics to the Security Council. Except for the position in the General Assembly, DISEC is also an institution that is part of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), which was formally named in January 1998.

This was after the Secretary General's second special session on disarmament in 1982. There are concerns that the UNODA has such as Weapons of mass destruction, Nuclear weapons, and conventional weapons. The DISEC works with the General Assembly for substantive norm-setting support to further its disarmament initiatives.

Agenda Introduction

Throughout history, the devastating consequences of the usage of chemical weapons have been shown as self-evident. The first widespread large-scale chemical weapon usage was in World War 1, and the chemical weapon usage was made via employed agents such as mustard gas, phosgene, and chlorine gas. Since World War I, chemical weapons have caused more than one million casualties globally. Even though the usage of chemical weapons is considered a violation of international laws, some countries still maintain their chemical weapons programs actively. These dangerous programs have the potential to cause harm to innocent civilians.

The wide range of chemical weapon usage took a big part in terms of the formation of international treaties prohibiting chemical weapon use. For example, the prohibition of biological and chemical weapons was first made by the Geneva Protocol in 1925, which was the foundation of future weaponry control agreements such as the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1933.

Despite the work that was conducted for the prevention of chemical weapon usage, it is confirmed that there were more than 100 cases of chemical weapon usage throughout the world. This leads to permanent environmental damage in the communities and regions.

Historically, by starting the mass chemical weapon usage in World War 1, chemical weapons have consistently been used globally such as in the Iran - Iraq War (1980 - 1988), and the Syrian Civil War (2011 - present). As global citizens, we consider that we have a responsibility and duty to face this problem in a very serious manner and find a solution for the prevention of widespread use of chemical weapons.

Letter from the Chairs

Dear esteemed delegates,

We are Geoff Kim, Edward Kim and Leo Li from North London Collegiate School Jeju (NLCSJ). We are more than excited to host you at the DISEC at JejuMUN X.

First of all, congratulations on successfully being part of the DISEC in JejuMUN X. We expect active participation from delegates by raising diverse points and motions, vying for debates, and engaging in producing resolutions. During JejuMUN, we hope that the delegates show their own verbal ability, communication skills, and teamwork. Also, throughout the conference, not only participating in the debate, we hope that you form new relationships and make new friends at the end of the conference.

While producing resolutions, you will need to negotiate with other delegates which will require a good understanding of other delegates' stances based on their representing nations. We hope that your teamwork and cooperation skills lead to an effective peace-making resolution in the DISEC.

Additionally, these are the following pieces of advice that we can provide for delegates who are new to the conference or beginning MUN. Even though it is not easy to perform concise and fluent public speaking with a group of people who are not familiar to you, we recommend you be confident and speak without hesitation during the conference. Even though your opinion or speech has disagreements with other delegates, we do not want you to doubt yourself while expressing your viewpoints and opinions. Preparations such as thorough research will benefit all delegates, no matter their level, in allowing a better understanding of the topic, and you can understand your nation's position and other nations' perspectives in terms of the agenda as you will have more information acquired from researching.

In our DISEC committee, our agenda for discussion is "Mitigating the Proliferation of Chemical Weapons". As this agenda emerged recently, we hope that your background knowledge and opinion on this agenda form an active debate and resolution at the end. We wish you the best of luck. If you have any questions or concerns during preparation, please contact the chairs below via email.

Sincerely,

Geoff Kim | Head Chair | gwkim25@pupils.nlcsjeju.kr

Edward Kim | Deputy Chair | skim25@pupils.nlcsjeju.kr

Leo Li | Associate Chair | jhli26@pupils.nlcsjeju.kr

Key Terms

Chemical Weapon

Chemical used to cause intentional death or harm through its toxic properties. Munitions, devices and other equipment specifically designed to weaponize toxic chemicals also fall under the definition of chemical weapons.

4 Types of Chemical Weapons

- Nerve agents (such as sarin, soman, cyclohexyl sarin, tabun, VX)
- Vesicating or blistering agents (such as mustards, lewisite)
- Choking agents or lung toxicants (such as chlorine, phosgene, diposgene) Cyanides.
- Incapacitating agents (such as anticholinergic compounds)

Tear agents

These cause immediate pain to the eyes and inflamed mucous membranes

Vomiting agents

This chemical weaponry leads to nausea by irritating the mucous membranes, which causes congestion, coughing, sneezing.

Malodorants

This leads to powerful aversive effects without the toxic effects (tear or vomiting) by a very strong and unpleasant smell.

Psychological agents

This leads to mental disturbances such as delirium or hallucination, which is made by casualty effects.

Blister agents

This agent leads to skin problems by direct effect to the skin tissue. This agent can also irritate eyes.

Vesicants

Vesicants are substances that produce large fluid-filled blisters on the skin.

Urticants

This substance leads to production of painful weal on the surface of the skin. This substance is well known for its severe pain symptoms, and they are also caused as a skin necrotizers. This is the most painful substance produced.

CWC (Chemical Weapons Convention)

The CWC focuses on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling, transfer and usage of the chemical weapons. The state parties in the CWC have all agreed to ban chemical weapons in their nation's territory. The CWC is composed of Preamble, 24 Articles, and 3 Annexes.

Annex on Chemicals ``Chemicals Annex ''

These are the list of the toxic chemical's precursors. In terms of the construction of the convention, this list contains the chemicals for application of authentication according to the forage on the verification annex.

OPCW (Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons)

The OPCW acts as the core of the Chemical Weapon Convention, having 193 member states. The main goal for the OPCW is complete elimination of chemical weapons. Additionally, member states are required to be inspected by the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW.

Historical Background

1925	The Geneva Protocol is adopted by the League of Nations. The treaty banned the use of chemical and biological agents in war but does not prohibit the development of it. Production or stockpiling was not restricted as well. Many countries signed the treaty to keep their people and soldiers safe from such inhumane technology.
1972	Combined with the Geneva Protocol, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention is completed. This treaty specifically focused on banning the development, production, and possession of biological weapons which were previously uncovered. However, the accord did not have a proper mechanism to ensure compliance.
1980s	After Iraq's use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war, the United Nations experts confirm the use of chemical weapons including tabun, but there are no actions held on it. Iran retaliates by initiating their own chemical weapons program.
1993	The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) opened for signature in Paris. The Convention made sure that its entry into force took at least two years after the opening of the signature. It also guaranteed that the entry into force was held exactly 180 days after the 65th country's ratification.
October 31st, 1996	Following Hungary's 65th ratification, the date for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was finalised being the 29th of April 1997 which was 180 days after last ratified. There were 16 meetings within the PrepCom for the previous four years to lay a foundation for the workings of the future Organisation.
April 29th, 1997	The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was entered into force with it being the first multilateral disarmament agreement made to provide a full elimination of an entire category of weapons of mass destruction. The ban includes prohibition in the large-scale use including development, production, stockpiling, and transfer of chemical weapons except for very limited purposes like pharmaceutical or medical research reasons. As of August 2022, 193 states have become the party to the Chemical Weapons Convention and accepted its obligation.
2013	The Syrian Military uses sarin gas against civilians and hundreds are killed during the process. U.S. air force strikes the Syrian government and Bashar al-Assad finally promises to stop the utilisation of such weapons.

Current State of Affairs

Chemical Weapons Convention : The State parties in the OPCW agreed to terms of chemical weapon disarmament. They are eradicating facilities that can function as a chemical weapon producer, and also destroying the unused chemical weapons that they possess. The states also agreed to form a verification regime to target specific toxic chemical weapons.

However, despite the numerous works and legislations that were made by different institutions, during the Ukraine war, Russia is currently accused of using Phosphorus bombs in Bakmut, which is a form of chemical weapon made out of White Phosphorus. These chemicals form a rapidly spreading fire which is very difficult to put out. Even though Russia has signed the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, they were able to use White phosphorus as it does not fall under the treaty as its primary purpose is to "create a smokescreen to hide military operations".

White phosphorus was used repetitively over the past one and a half decades. For example, there have been cases of usage by US forces against IS fighters in Iraq and Syria. It was recently used by Russia during the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict which was an invasion that first started in February 2022. In March 2022, Russia was alleged to use specifically white phosphoric bombs to both military forces and civilians in battles for Kyiv and Kramatorsk which violates the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) they've signed and ratified. This incident in Russia implies that chemical weapons are still accessible, produced, and used by countries easily.

Stockpiling has yet not fully been prohibited and countries are continuously trading chemical goods that are direct ingredients for various kinds of chemical weapons. For instance, even the countries that have ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) have declared stockpiles. These countries include India, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Russia, Syria, and the United States of America.

However, the United Nations and various NGOs have failed to put a threat upon the usage of such inhumane and right-violating action, therefore questions arising whether the mitigation of the proliferation of chemical weapons is realistically possible. The re-emergence of chemical weapons has risen in the past decade due to multiple factors like the threat of war or minuscule internal conflicts within the nation.

In 2022, it was reported that the United States had possession of chemical weapons, Russia was allegedly recently using them, and Syria recently used them. Iran was alleged for having possession of chemical weapons. However, there is still a lack of information regarding the country's possession and usage of chemical weapons as countries like Israel and Egypt have probable possession which is unclear.

Stances of Parties

Australia

Australia has been continuously alerting the issue of the proliferation of chemical weapons and supporting the restrictions for mitigation. Australia was one of the original signatories of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to emphasise the urgent need for the importance of robust international cooperation. The Australian government has also supported the United Nations and Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in controlling chemical weapons.

Canada

The Canadian Government has promised full commitment to the complete elimination of chemical weapons and holds account to any countries that use chemical weapons. Canada has been a state party of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) since it entered into force in 1997. Canada has provided a Weapon Threat Reduction Program to assist in the destruction of declared chemical weapons stockpiles. Canada contributed over \$240 million to support chemical weapons destruction in Russia, Libya, Iraq, and Syria.

China

China has constantly advocated the complete prohibition of the proliferation of chemical weapon usage as they were once victims of such weapons. China has also been part of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) since its first entry force.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia has been actively attempting to prohibit the use of chemical weapons through various agreements and treatments. The most prominent convention is the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) signed in 1993 and ratified in 1995. They have also signed the Biological Weapons Convention which prohibited the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological and toxin weapons and their destruction.

France

France is one of the most active countries in mitigating the proliferation of chemical weapons usage. The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was signed in Paris of which France was the leading signatory. The CWC is also known as the Paris Convention on Chemical Weapons in which comprises a Preamble, 24 Articles, and 3 Annexes – the Annex on Chemicals, the Verification Annex, and the Confidentiality Annex. They have also contributed €1.7 million to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) trust fund.

Germany

Germany, after the first world war, has continued to issue the importance of going against the proliferation of chemical weapons through a variety of activities. In 2022, after Germany's new presidency held power, Germany planned to prioritise biological security for global partnership. They have also taken part in the International Committee of the Red Cross rule 74 ban against the use of chemical weapons. Their involvement in the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) has been major as they have been one of the primary signatories.

Greece

Greece is a nation that has signed and ratified both the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). It has contributed €30,000 to the Future OPCW for the development of chemistry and technology and the construction of the ChemTech Centre which further leads to a support for the mitigation of the proliferation of chemical weapons. Greece has pledged to the project along with other countries including Indonesia, Slovenia, Northern Ireland, and more.

Hungary

Hungary has signed both treaties of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and reaffirmed their full support on the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly, First Committee Thematic Discussion on Cluster 1-4, 2021. It has drawn attention to the importance of the positive outcomes of the Ninth Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and a main supporter for the UN Secretary General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons (UNSGM).

India

India with Iraq and the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD) has hosted a special event in the UN Headquarters (UNHQ) regarding the use of Chemical Weapons as global threat continues. India ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1996 and declared a stockpile of 1,044 tons of Sulfur Mustard in 1997. India plays an expanding role in global nonproliferation norms by providing extensive support to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

Iran

Iran has been one of the nations that was involved in both possessing and using chemical weapons for the past few decades. Despite their ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and support of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), they have violated both treaties and carried out the usage of chemical weapons. The main utilisation was during the Iran-Iraq War against both civilians and military force which was an issue back then due to moral implications.

Iraq

Iraq is also a country that has possessed and used chemical weapons even with the signing and ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and support of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Its usage of chemical usage was first introduced to the public when Iraq used it both against Iran and its own Kurdish People. Iraq has been another co-host country along with India for the hosting of a special event at UNHQ with The United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIS (UNITAD).

Israel

Israel has signed and ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1993 and reassured their support during the 19th Session of the Conference of the States Parties in Hague, Netherlands in 2014. They have also taken part in the Geneva Protocol in 1925 for the prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare in 1969. Israel, however, has accessibility to manufacturing chemical weapons along with other Middle Eastern Countries like Syria, Egypt, Iran, and Libya.

Japan

Japan ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as the 38th State Party in September 1995. Japan enacted the “Act on Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Control, etc. of Specific Chemicals (Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act)” and has prohibited the use, production and transfer of chemical weapons by penal provisions in order to ensure its compliance with the CWC.

Libya

Libya ratified the Biological Weapons Convention in 1982 and in 2004, Libya acceded to the Chemical Weapons Convention, and declared 24.7 metric tonnes of mustard gas, 1,390 metric tonnes of chemical precursors for making sarin, as well as 3,563 unloaded chemical weapon munitions (aerial bombs). In 2003 Libya agreed to renounce its weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs and long-range ballistic missiles and to allow U.S., British, and international inspectors to verify these disarmament commitments.

North Korea

North Korea is a signatory to the Geneva Protocol, which prohibits the use of chemical weapons in warfare along with a signatory to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), but has never signed nor ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). North Korea has never confirmed publicly that it maintains a chemical weapons stockpile, but it is estimated that they possess between 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical weapons manufactured under the program that began in the 1980s.

Palestine

Palestine, first becoming a part of the party to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 2015, has committed to complying with its provisions and cooperating with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

Qatar

Qatar ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1997, signalling its commitment to the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and adherence to the norms and obligations outlined in the treaty. It is a member of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

Russia

Russia ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1997 and has cooperated with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), but has alleged that possessing and using chemical weapons against Ukraine during warfare violates the Geneva Protocol. Russia declared an arsenal of 39,967 tons of chemical weapons in 1997 consisting of blister agents like lewisite, mustard, and lewisite mustard mix nerve agent.

South Korea

South Korea has been a party of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and an active supporting nation for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). In June 2023, South Korea held a joint tabletop exercise with the international chemical weapons watchdog for the first time on Wednesday to enhance response capabilities against chemical warfare and terrorist attacks with the help of the OPCW.

Spain

Spain is a nation that has signed the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1993 and is a member state of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). Spain boycotted the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) which outlaws the development, testing, production, manufacturing, acquisition, possession, stockpiling, stationing, deployment, use, threat of use, transfer, or receipt of nuclear weapons, and prohibits the assistance, encouragement, or inducement of any outlawed activity. It has also shown opposed stances on the negotiations in 2017 and has consistently voted against the annual UN General Assembly resolutions on the Treaty, including in 2022.

Switzerland

Switzerland has been a member of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) since 1993. Switzerland has developed a Spiez Laboratory which is an internationally recognised centre of excellence for NBC protection against chemical and biological threats and hazards. Switzerland has provided mutual assistance along with financial aid to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) as a member state of it.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has been one of the first member states of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to sign and ratify the treaty along with also being the primary member of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The United Kingdom has implemented the system known as the UK chemical weapons Sanctions Regime which imposes asset freezes to nations who are, or have been, involved in the proliferation or use of chemical weapons. The system extends even further to those who assist, promote or provide support for such activities.

United States of America

The United States of America was also one of the leading nations that set the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Along with Paris, France, New York, the United States of America, have also been the location for the treaty. They have also been part of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) since the establishment of the group. U.S. Public Law mandates stockpile destruction by Dec. 31, 2023, and they have stopped the production of chemical weapons including mustard agents and nerve agents since April 27th, 2007. The United States of America is the only country confirmed that currently possesses the stockpile of chemical weapons.

Possible Solutions

The usage of chemical weapons and agents is exponentially increasing despite the continuous effort of governmental and non-governmental organisations including the United Nations to ban all aspects of chemical weapon usage strictly. However, current existing treaties and international laws do not posit the power and influence of preventing the proliferation of chemical weapons.

One possible method of resolving such a global issue is through heightening the monitoring and enforcement steps that are crucial for managing nations to follow in a certain way. International and national legislations that criminalise the production, stockpiling, transfer, and use of chemical weapons are essential. Enhancement of global intelligence networks that specifically perform to keep track of illicit activities related to chemical weapons or leverage the use of advanced technologies like satellite imagery should be established.

Enhancing Non-Proliferation Frameworks is another important aspect of tackling chemical weapons. Universal ratification and implementation of key international agreements such as the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention are crucial. Encouraging all nations to ratify these agreements ensures maximum participation and compliance. Additionally, it is vital to strengthen verification mechanisms to effectively monitor compliance. By enhancing the capabilities of organisations like the OPCW and utilising advanced technologies like remote sensing and spectroscopy, robust inspections and investigations can be conducted. Developing additional treaties and norms that address emerging challenges, such as the use of toxic industrial chemicals as weapons, can also reinforce existing legal frameworks.

Also, the implementation of targeted economic sanctions to chemical weapon-possessing or developing countries can be applied for an action of the mitigation of the proliferation of chemical weapons usage. Limiting their access to certain resources and impeding their operations are examples of sanctions applicable to targeted aggressor nations. Pressure on targeted countries will act as a factor in stopping them from further development of chemical weapon usage in the military sector.

Moreover, increasing awareness and education on chemical weapon mitigation can contribute to the issue. Launching global awareness campaigns to educate the public about the dangers of chemical weapons and their impacts on human lives could be one of the efforts that could easily be made. Another way is to develop specialised training programs for scientists and researchers to inform responsible conduct of chemical usage and safety measures.

Furthermore, strengthening International Cooperation is crucial in addressing the threat of chemical weapons. One way to achieve this is through multilateral diplomacy. By encouraging active participation and collaboration among nations through channels like the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, countries can work together to develop effective strategies and solutions. Additionally, capacity building is essential, especially for countries that lack the necessary infrastructure and expertise to manage chemical weapons threats. Providing technical and financial assistance can help these countries enhance their capabilities. Furthermore, establishing a secure platform for information sharing on chemical weapons activities can facilitate prompt response and coordinated action.

Questions to Consider

- What are the main factors that contribute to nations wanting to implement the active usage of chemical weapons?
- How can international law and resolutions be strengthened to have a binding effect on nations regarding the non-use of chemical weapons?
- What lessons can be learned from past incidents of chemical weapon usage to inform future mitigation strategies?
- What role can international organisations, such as the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), play in preventing and mitigating the use of chemical weapons?
- How can countries provide the United Nations with more transparent and accurate information on chemical weapon possession and usage?
- What are immediate actions that could stop further usage of chemical weapons in the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict?
- Why is the mitigation of chemical weapon usage in warfare important to protecting human rights?
- What are achievable goals for nations and international organisations to prevent and mitigate the use of chemical weapons?
 - Short-Term
 - Long-Term
- What specific actions can be taken to provide humanitarian aid and support to the victims of chemical weapon attacks?

Bibliography

“Article II – Definitions and Criteria.” OPCW,

www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/articles/article-ii-definitions-and-criteria. Accessed 21 June 2023.

“Chemical Warfare Agents.” UNDRR, 7 June 2023,

www.undrr.org/understanding-disaster-risk/terminology/hips/ch0019.

“Chemical Weapon.” *Chemical Weapon - an Overview* | ScienceDirect Topics,

www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/chemical-weapon.

Accessed 5 July 2023.

“Fact Sheets & Briefs.” *Chemical Weapons: Frequently Asked Questions* | Arms Control Association,

www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/Chemical-Weapons-Frequently-Asked-Questions. Accessed 5 July 2023.

“History.” OPCW, www.opcw.org/about-us/history. Accessed 2 July 2023.

Michael Blake for Technology Concepts and Design, Inc. “United States Chemical Weapons Convention - Definitions.” *United States Chemical Weapons Convention Website*, 1 Jan. 2001, www.cwc.gov/cwc_authority_legislation_s3.html.

Science History Institute. (2023, June 2). *A Brief History of Chemical War* | Science History Institute.

<https://sciencehistory.org/stories/magazine/a-brief-history-of-chemical-war/>

“The Federal Register.” *Federal Register* :: Request Access,

www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-B/part-710/section

-710.1. Accessed 2 July 2023.